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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Two reports concerning Moscow State University

Attachment 1 contains information on the curriculum for a degree in the history of the USSR, organization of the faculty and administration, and names of some of the professors. Attachment 2 includes information on entrance requirements; the scholastic system; the curriculum for the school of biology; miscellaneous information on the schools of physics, chemistry, geology, and mathematics; stipends and economic considerations; scientists at Moscow State University; and organization charts of the university, Komsomol organization, and unions.

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UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW

General

1. The Soviet educational policy was not to waste any mental potential that might be developed for the immediate future. Although a university education was not limited to superior students, especially bright students were selected for more intensive training. Because of the great number of students and in order to secure the best use of the university facilities and limit the teaching load so that the professors could attend to the needs of their students, classes were scheduled in shifts. The day shift was scheduled from 0900 hours to 1900 or 1700 hours depending upon the number of classes given. Each class lasted two hours, including a ten minute rest period.

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Curriculum

3. The plan of studies at the University of Moscow at the University of Kiev was a product of the most recent organization of studies in the USSR. A large degree of specialization was required in all fields.

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on average of 38 to 40 hours weekly were spent in class. five-year course majoring in the History of the USSR as follows:

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First Year

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Semester Hours</u>
Old Slavic Language	2 (first semester)
Latin;	4
Foreign language	4
Archaeology	2
Ancient Oriental History	2
History of Greece and Rome	2 lecture and 2 practicum.
Principles of Marxism-Leninism	4
Prehistory (primitive communal systems)	2 (one semester only)
Military Science	2
Physical Education	2
History of the USSR	4 lecture and 2 practicum.

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Second Year

Latin	4
Foreign language	4
Principles of Marxism-Leninism	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Military Science	2
Physical Education	2
Medieval History	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Medieval History of the Orient	2
Ethnography	2
History of the USSR	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Soviet Literature	2
Pedagogy	4

Third Year

History of the USSR	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Second Foreign Language	4
Military Science	2
Ukrainian Literature	2
Contemporary History	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Contemporary Oriental History	2
Political Economics of Capitalism	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Museum Administration	2
Historiography	2

Fourth Year

Political Economics of Socialism	2 lecture and 2 practicum.
History of Philosophy	2
Military Science	2
Lectures in major field (Ukrainian History for sources)	4
Second foreign language	4
Dialectical Materialism	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Historical Sources	2
Seminar of the History of the USSR	2 lecture and 2 practicum.
Libraries	2

Fifth Year

History of Philosophy	2
Historical Materialism	4 lecture and 2 practicum.
Teaching of History	2
Pedagogy Practicum - This course consisted of the preparation of two demonstration lessons to be given in the city schools, and criticism and discussion of the work which covered a two-months period.	

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Military Science

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Military courses were obligatory

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for Soviet citizens who were automatically commissioned as lieutenants at the end of the fourth year if they had satisfactorily passed the course. Professors of military science were all high ranking military officers. Since these classes consisted of field exercises, they were always scheduled at the end of the day so that the students would not have to miss other classes. The military faculty was not under the direction of the university rector except insofar as arranging class hours and student discipline were concerned. The classes were believed to be under the direction of the Ministry of Defense and the Vice-Ministry of Military Education.

Organization of Faculty and Administration

6. The teaching staff was well qualified at the University of Moscow. There was a large number of professors and they prepared their students under the best conditions, but along with this went a rigorous indoctrination of the principles of Marxism and Leninism. Each professor had two assistants; one for theory and another for the practicum. [redacted] the personnel organization as follows:

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- (1) Rector
- (2) Pro-rectors of faculties
- (3) Deans of faculties
- (4) Full professors
- (5) Assistant professors
- (6) Administrative personnel
- (7) Subalterns: watchmen, cleaning and maintenance men

University Professors

[redacted] the following professors at the University of Moscow:

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Nesmeyanov (fnu). He was the rector of the university from 1950 to 1952 and later became president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. [redacted]

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Ribakov (fnu). He was dean of history. [redacted]

Sinitsin (fnu). He was the professor of medieval history and a member of the Academy of Sciences. [redacted]

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Archikhovskiy (fnu). He was professor of archaeology [redacted]

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Ordzhev (fnu). He was professor of ancient oriental history, [redacted]

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Boisshamin (fnu). He was a professor of Greek and Roman history.

Sakhoder (fnu). He was a professor of medieval oriental history.

Fenikretova (fnu). He was a member of the Academy of History of the USSR [redacted]

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MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

1. The Moscow State University, located in the Leninsky rayon, Moscow, was subordinate to the Ministry of Culture; it consisted of the old university building on Gorkiy ulitsa, near the Kremlin, and the new university building on Lenin Hills. The new university was a modern structure housing the Schools of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, and Geography. In the old university were the Schools of Philology, History, Philosophy, the Zoological Museum, the Library, the rector's office, and some other departments.

(Refer to organizational chart on page 7.)

The some 12,000 students hailed from all parts of the Soviet Union and from the Satellite countries, and each of the schools averaged between 1,000 and 1,500 students.

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Entrance Requirements

2. Both male and female students were admitted to the University and letters of application, addressed to the rector, had to be accompanied by the following documents: (a) a document certifying that the applicant had satisfactorily completed the ten-year school; (b) a letter of reference from the school last attended, setting forth the applicant's intellectual ability, personal characteristics, and political beliefs; (c) a biographic sketch; (d) a certificate of residency; (e) several photographs. There were no religious or political considerations. The age limit for applicants was 45 years.

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Scholastic System

3. Daily class attendance was not required, no minimum time limit was established for completing a course, and a course could be repeated if a student could justify his failure on the grounds of illness or other special circumstances. However, each case was appraised on its merits, and, if a failure was due to lack of interest or ability, the student was normally expelled after minimal consideration. In the new university building, classes began at 1000 hours and ended at different hours each day; in the old building, classes began at 0900 hours. Between 1 and 23 January each year, examinations were given on short or half-term subjects, and final examinations took place in early May. The following grading system was used: grades 1 and 2, non-passing; 3, passing; 4, very good; 5, excellent. Students who received non-passing grades were obliged to repeat the course. During the fifth year, students prepared to defend their theses: this involved developing and writing a thesis on a subject selected at the beginning of the study course from a list prepared by the pertinent school or department, whereafter the student argued his thesis before an examining board. The theses were graded in the same manner as the final examinations. The diplomas or licentiate contained a notation to the effect that a student had completed his work in whatever department was applicable.

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Curriculum4. A. School of Biology

Two-thirds of the students in the School of Biology were women. A licenciate from this school was granted on completion of five years of study plus defense of the thesis. The School of Biology comprised the following departments:

Vegetable Biochemistry (For further details refer to (1) below.)
 Animal Biochemistry
 Plant Physiology
 Animal Physiology
 Microbiology
 Genetics and Darwinism
 Vegetable Anatomy
 Geobotany
 Department of Lower Plant Life
 Zoology of the Vertebrata
 Zoology of the Invertebrata
 Entomology
 Anthropology
 Department doing research on the human and animal brain.

Moreover, during the 1954-1955 school year, the Department of Biological Physics was created to train and enable students to study the effects of radio-activity on living cells and tissues, plants and animals. A large percentage of the first graduates (i.e., those who graduated in 1956) remained at the university to work on their doctorates, whereas others were sent to the newly-created Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Institute of Biophysics, or at least its temporary installations, were located on Borovskoe shosse.

Somewhat more emphasis was placed on laboratory work than theoretical instruction and the enrollees in the Department of Biochemistry received practical training, first at the university-maintained experimental stations in Moscow and later in the biochemistry laboratory at the university. The training in the experimental stations consisted of the following: one month's experimental study in entomology, zoology of the invertebrata, botany, and agriculture at the end of the first year of study and a 20-day period of study in zoology of the vertebrata, ichthyology, and geobotany at the end of the second year. From the third through the fifth years, experimental studies were performed in the biochemistry laboratory. Throughout the course, practical examinations were given in almost all scientific subjects and students were obliged to pass these tests before proceeding with theoretical instruction.

- (1) The following studies were taught in the Department of Vegetable Biochemistry:

First Year: Inorganic chemistry
 Human anatomy
 Physics
 Vegetable anatomy
 Vegetable morphology
 Zoology of the invertebrata
 Introduction to biology
 English or German (elective)
 Fundamentals of Marxism
 Military science

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Second Year: Organic chemistry
 Physics
 Zoology of the vertebrata
 Geology
 Higher and lower plant life
 English or German
 Marxism
 Military science

Third Year: Physical chemistry (colloidal)
 Biochemistry
 Analytical chemistry
 Plant physiology
 Darwinism and genetics
 Political economy (economics of capitalism and socialism)
 Edaphology and fundamentals of agriculture

Fourth Year: Animal physiology
 Technical biochemistry
 Biochemistry of vitamins
 Microbiology
 Dialectical materialism
 Historical materialism

Fifth Year: Biochemistry of fermentative agents (substances)
 Biochemistry of antibiotics
 Microchemistry
 Pedagogy

B. School of Physics

Five years of study, followed by defense of the thesis, were required to obtain a licentiate from the School of Physics. The school term began in early September and ended in June, and the curriculum included as much practical as theoretical work.

The system of grading was the same as that used in the School of Biology.

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C. School of Chemistry

Five terms of study including defense of the thesis were required to obtain a licentiate from the School of Chemistry.

In 1954, a secret department (Otdeleniye sekretnoye) was created in the School of Chemistry.

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during the 1954 school term, some 50 students from the School of Biology and more than 50 from the School of Geology were assigned to the secret department, where, nuclear chemistry was taught. They had all been carefully screened beforehand

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and all Soviets who hailed from German-occupied zone were eliminated. The students, moreover, had to be in excellent physical condition, and those who did not pass their physicals were likewise eliminated.

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D. School of Geology

Five terms of study, including defense of the thesis, comprised the curriculum in the School of Geology.

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the examinations, qualifications and defense of thesis followed the same system as in other schools.

E. School of Mathematics

The School of Mathematics offered a five-year course of study followed by defense of the theses,

In the school was a secret department where, all research pertaining to electronic brains was performed. students from the secret department were trained to operate the various electronic calculating machines which had been installed in the university.

F. The Schools of Geography, Literature, History, Economics, Law, and Philosophy all had five-year courses of study followed by defense of the theses, and all used the same system of examination and qualification as was used in the Schools of Biology, Physics, Geology, etc.

Political Instruction

5. Political instruction was compulsory and, although it was an extra subject and students received no distinctions or awards for it, just as much time was devoted to it as to scientific studies. The basic text was the History of the Communist Party. During the first and second courses the students studied the fundamentals of Marxism and the works of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin; the third year studies included political economy and the political-economic aspects of capitalism and socialism; the fourth year was devoted to study of Marxian philosophy of dialectical and historic materialism. The political-economic instruction was under the tutelage of professors from the School of Economics, and Communist Party history and Marxian philosophy were taught by professors from the School of Philosophy. Inasmuch as political instruction was on the same basis as scientific studies, discourses were held during regular study periods. The Communist Party and the Komsomol, functioning as independent organizations, could organize meetings or lectures as part of their political activity so long as such meetings were within the bounds of the political curriculum or were related to university life and activities. All student members of the Communist Party and the Komsomol were obliged to attend the above-mentioned meetings. (The Communist Party and Komsomol organizational structure within the university is shown on the charts on pages 8 and 9.)

Stipends and Economic Considerations

6. In the Schools of Biology, History, Geography, Geology, Literature, Philosophy, Law and Economics, the monthly stipends ranged from 200 rubles during the first year to almost 400 rubles during the fifth year. In the Schools of Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics, the stipend was slightly more (exact amount not known), and students enrolled in the secret departments of the Schools of Chemistry and Mathematics (see paragraph 4 C and 4 E above) received 600 rubles a month.

Necessary school supplies were furnished by the university, books were available on a loan basis from the library, and rooms equipped with beds and bedding were furnished free of charge, but students paid for their laundry and their meals which they generally ate in the university dining rooms. CP and Komsomol members were assessed a certain percentage of their stipends. They had no privileges or advantages over the other students,

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although Party and Komsomol membership was always considered more or less worthwhile. There were no dues for recreation, sports, or club activities. Soviet students who obtained only a passing grade of three lost their stipends until such time as they acquired higher marks and, students repeating courses they had failed were likewise deprived of their stipends.

the cost of living for each student depended on the economic status of the student's family, his manner of dress, the amount he spent on food, et cetera.

Vacation Schedule

7. In the Schools of Biology, Geology, and Geography the summer vacation began on 20 July and ended on 1 October; in the other schools the vacation period began about 20 June and ended the first part of September. The winter vacation period in all schools lasted from 23 January to early February. Special leaves were always granted for good reason. Permission to go to rest homes or spas could be obtained through the university or the unions. (See organizational chart of the unions on page 10.)

Soviet Scientists at the Moscow State University

8. Isayev, (fnu) Dean of the School of Biology; he was a Doctor of Biology and a professor of genetics.
- Oparin, L.I. Professor of plant biochemistry in the University. He was a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Director of the Academy's Institute of Biochemistry, an active member of the World Peace Committee,
- Belozerskiy, A.N. Professor of biochemistry.
- Kursanov, (fnu) Professor of botany. He was a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, had his doctorate in biological sciences.
- Koshchyants (fnu) Professor of animal physiology, with a doctorate in biological sciences.

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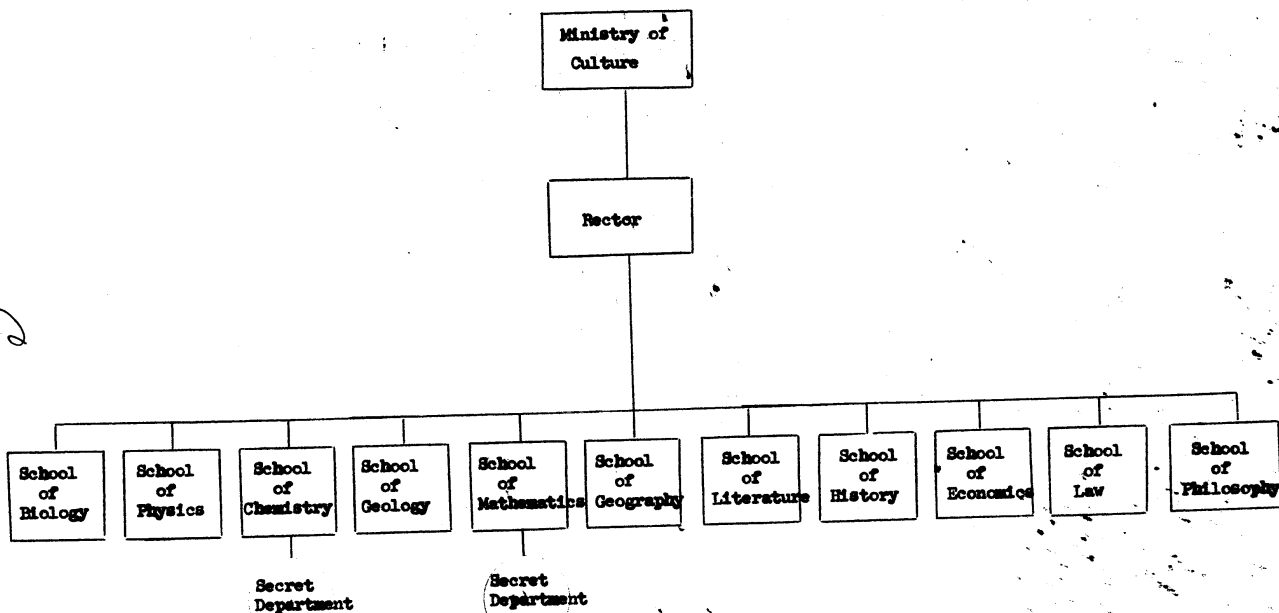
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Organizational Chart of Moscow State University

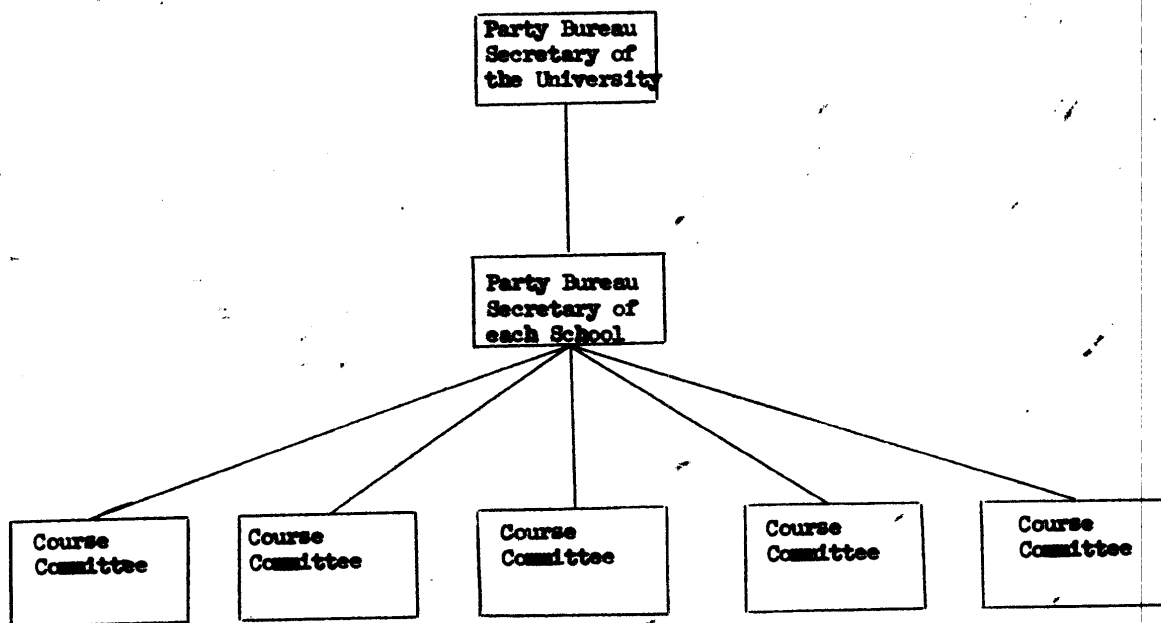
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Organizational Chart of the Communist Party Organization in Moscow
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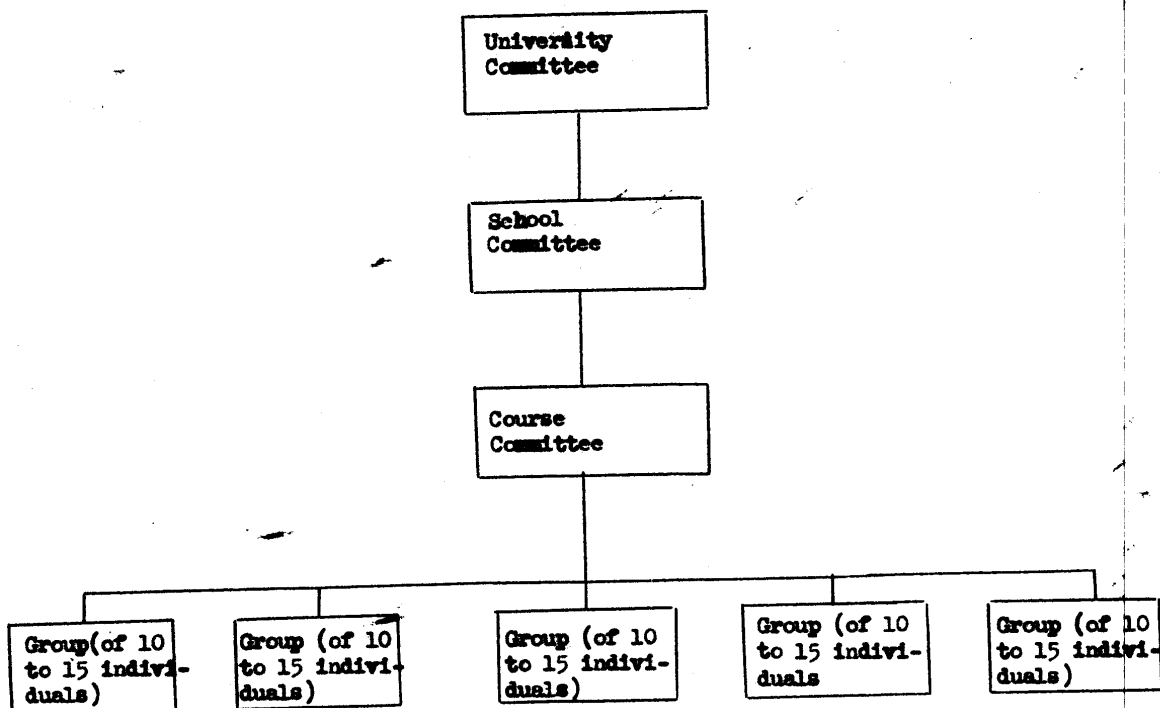
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Organizational Chart of the Komsomol Organization in Moscow State University



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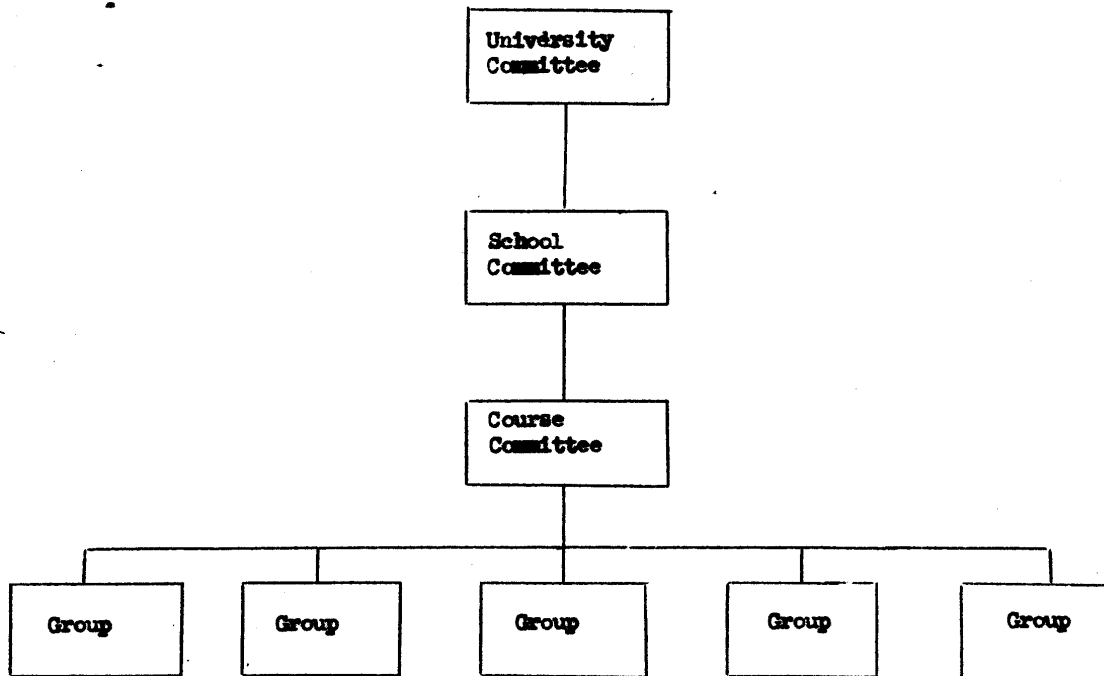
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Organizational Structure of the Unions in Moscow State University



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